30 June 2000

TENTATIVE FORECAST OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2000

For information only/not an official document

This tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council has been prepared by the Secretariat for the President of the Council. The forecast covers in particular those matters that may be taken up during the month pursuant to earlier decisions of the Council. The fact that a matter is or is not included in the forecast carries no implication that it will or will not be taken up during the month: the actual programme of work will be determined by developments and the views of members of the Council.

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FORECAST OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2000

AFRICA

Angola

United Nations Office in Angola

By paragraph 1 of resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola for a period of six months until 15 October 2000.

By paragraph 3 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola, including his recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in Angola.

The Secretary-General is expected to submit a report by 13 July.

Sanctions monitoring mechanism

By paragraph 3 of resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation ... and further requested the Secretary-General, within 30 days of adoption of the resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism.

Burundi

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3785th meeting, on 30 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/32), the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council informed on the

situation in Burundi, especially with regard to the progress of a negotiated and peaceful settlement in the country.

Central African Republic

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4101st meeting, on 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/5), the Security Council welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) for an initial period of one year beginning on 15 February 2000. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed of the activities of the Office, the situation in the Central African Republic and, in particular, the progress achieved in political, social and economic reforms, and to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2000 and every six months thereafter.

The Secretary-General submitted his report on 29 June 2000 (S/2000/639).

Congo

The Security Council will continue to monitor the situation in the Republic of the Congo.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Illegal exploitation of natural resources

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4151st meeting on 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to be established for a period of six months, appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council, and report to the Council on the steps taken to establish the expert panel.

Cease-fire agreement

By paragraph 3 of resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 31 August 2000.

By paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Council decided that the phased deployment of personnel ... would be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determined that MONUC personnel would be able to deploy to their assigned locations ... and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in that regard.

Violations of international humanitarian law

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3903rd meeting, on 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), the Security Council requested the Governments concerned to provide an initial progress report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1998 on the steps being taken to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo, and especially its eastern provinces, as described in the report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team (S/1998/581).

Ethiopia and Eritrea

By resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report every 60 days after the date of adoption of the resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The Secretary-General is expected to submit his report by 17 July 2000.

Great Lakes region

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3771st meeting, on 24 April 1997 (S/PRST/1997/22), the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed of developments in the Great Lakes region on a regular basis.

Guinea-Bissau

By paragraph 7 of its resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999, the Security Council supported the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a Post-Conflict Peace Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS).

By paragraph 14 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to submit a report by 30 June 1999 and every 90 days thereafter on developments in Guinea-Bissau, the activities of UNOGBIS and the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, including the implementation by ECOMOG of its mandate.

The Secretary-General submitted his report on 29 June 2000 (S/2000/632).

Sierra Leone

Report of the Secretary-General

By paragraph 22 of its resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 45 days to provide, *inter alia*, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by UNAMSIL could be kept under review.

At the 4111th meeting, on 13 March 2000, the Council agreed to change the reporting interval from every 45 days to every 60 days, making the next report due on 19 July 2000.

Somalia

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4066th meeting, on 12 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/31), the Council, having expressed its grave concern at the increasingly evident effects of the lack of a functioning central government in Somalia, encouraged the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia, as a prelude to the United Nations playing an enhanced role, aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia.

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4010th meeting, on 27 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/16), the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the situation in Somalia.

Sudan

By paragraph 4 of its resolution 1070 (1996) of 16 August 1996, the Security Council decided that it should, 90 days after the date of adoption of that resolution, determine the date of entry into force of the provisions set out in paragraph 3 of the resolution and all aspects of the modalities of its implementation, unless the Council decided before then, on the basis of a report presented by the Secretary-General, on the compliance of the Sudan with the demand in paragraph 1 of the resolution.

By paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 15 November 1996 on the compliance by the Sudan with the provisions of paragraph 1, by which the Council demanded once again that the Government of the Sudan comply fully and without further delay with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) as reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of resolution 1054 (1996).

The Secretary-General submitted his report pursuant to resolution 1070 (1996) on 14 November 1996 (S/1996/940) and an addendum thereto on 24 December 1996 (S/1996/940/Add.1).

Letter dated 21 August 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/786)

Letter dated 25 August 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/802)

By a letter dated 21 August 1998 (S/1998/786) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of the Sudan, transmitting a letter from the State Minister at the Ministry of External Relations of the Sudan, stated that the State Minister requested the Security Council "to convene an urgent meeting" to discuss "the flagrant American aggression against the Sudan". The request was supported by Qatar (S/1998/790), on behalf of the Group of Islamic States, Kuwait (S/1998/791), on behalf of the Arab Group and the States members of the League of Arab States, and Colombia (S/1998/804), on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

By a letter dated 25 August 1998 (S/1998/802) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Namibia informed the President that the Group of African States requested the convening of a meeting of the Council to discuss the situation in the Sudan "following the strike on the al-Shifa Pharmaceuticals industries plant in the north of Khartoun.

Western Sahara

By paragraph 1 of resolution 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 July 2000.

By paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the council requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the current mandate.

A meeting of the Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat will be held prior to the consideration of the mandate of MINURSO, probably on 11 July 2000.

AMERICAS

Haiti

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4112th meeting, on 15 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/8), the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed, as appropriate, of the situation in Haiti and, in particular, the progress achieved in the electoral process.

ASIA

Afghanistan

By paragraph 17 of resolution 1193 (1998) of 28 August 1998, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation.

East Timor

By paragraph 18 of resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999, the Security Council, having decided to establish a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period until 31 January 2001, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of that resolution, including, in particular, with regard to the deployment of UNTAET and possible future reductions of its military component if the situation in East Timor improved, and to submit a report within three months of the date of adoption of that resolution and every six months thereafter.

The Secretary-General is expected to submit his report by 25 July 2000.

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4022nd meeting, on 9 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/22), the Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed gratitude to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in his role as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1192 (1998), and requested him to follow developments regarding that matter closely and to report to the Council accordingly.

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 2 June 1998 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/506), the Secretary-General, inter alia, stated that he would keep the Council regularly informed of the United Nations Political Office's work in Bougainville, based in Arawa.

The situation in the Middle East

Withdrawal of Israeli forces

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 4160th meeting, on 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21), the Security Council, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General to report on the measures taken to redeploy UNIFIL in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and with the Lebanese armed forces.

UNIFIL

By paragraph 1 of resolution 1288 (2000) of 31 January 2000, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months until 31 July 2000.

By paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

A meeting of the Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat will be held prior to the consideration of the mandate of UNIFIL, probably on 19 July 2000.

EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Peace Agreement

By paragraph 25 of its 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000, the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with Annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement.

SFOR

By paragraph 18 of its resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000, the Security Council requested the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals.

Violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3701st meeting, on 10 October 1996 S/PRST/1996/41), the Security Council, having considered, in the light of its

resolution 1034 (1995) of 21 December 1995, the current situation with regard to the investigation of violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most as well as in the areas of Glamoc, Ozren and elsewhere throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, inter alia, stated that it would continue to follow the issue closely and requested the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed on progress reached in the investigation of the violations of international humanitarian law referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 27 November 1995 (S/1995/988).

Georgia

By paragraph 11 of resolution 1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000.

A meeting of the Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat will be held prior to the consideration of the mandate of UNOMIG, probably on 24 July 2000.

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

By paragraph 20 of its resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the implementation of the resolution, including reports from the leaderships of the international civil and security presences, the first reports to be submitted within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution.

Prevlaka

By resolution paragraph 1 of resolution 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000, the Security Council authorized the United Nations military observers

in Prevlaka to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 July 2000.

A meeting of the Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat will be held prior to the consideration of the mandate of UNMOP, probably on 10 July 2000.

Other

Children and Armed Conflict

By resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, urged all parties to armed conflicts to take special measures to protect children, urged States and all relevant parts of the UN system to intensify their efforts to ensure an end to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, urged States and the UN system to facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children used as soldiers and called upon the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, the UNHCR and other relevant agencies to intensify their efforts in this regard, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of the resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the UN system and taking into account other relevant work.

SCHEDULE OF FORTHCOMING REVIEWS OR RENEWALS OF MANDATES

Subject	Date of Review/ Expiry of Mandate Review of Status*	Council decision Providing for Current Mandate
UNMOP	15 July 2000	1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000
UNOMIG	31 July 2000	1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000
MINURSO	31 July 2000	1301 (2000) of 30 May 2000
UNIFIL	31 July 2000	1288 (2000) of 31 January 2000
UNAMSIL	7 August 2000	1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000
MONUC	31 August 2000	1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000
UNIKOM	6 October 2000	S/2000/286 of 6 April 2000
UNDOF	30 November 2000	1300 (2000) of 30 May 2000
UNFICYP	15 December 2001	1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000
UNTAET	31 January 2001	1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999
SFOR	21 June 2001	1305(2000) of 21 June 2000
UNMIBH	21 June 2001	1305(2000) of 21 June 2000

REVIEW OF SANCTIONS REGIMES

Subject	Date of Next Review	Explanatory Notes
Iraq	By its resolution 1194 (1998) of 9 December 1998, the Security Council decided not to conduct the review scheduled for October 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinded its decision of 5 August 1998 and the Special Commission and the IAEA reported to the Council that they were satisfied that they had been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections.	Under S/RES 687 (1991), paragraph 21, the Security Council is required to review every 60 days the provisions of paragraph 20 of that resolution. The last review, the 40th in the series, was undertaken on 20 August 1998 in consultations of the whole of the Council. No document was issued thereon.
Libya		Under S/RES/748 (1992), paragraph 13, the Security Council is required to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7. On 5 April 1999, the Security Council suspended the aforementioned measures, as well as those imposed by resolution 883 (1993), which was acknowledged through a Statement of the President of the Security Council to the press (Press Release SC/6662). Subsequently, the Security Council recalled that decision in its Presidential statement of 8 April 1999 (S/PRST/1999/10). With reference to a report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726) submitted in fulfilment of the request contained in paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) the Council, in a statement by the President on 9 July 1999, recalled that the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been suspended, and reaffirmed its intention to lift those measures as soon as possible, in conformity with the relevant resolutions (S/PRST/1999/22).

FORTHCOMING REPORTS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AS REQUESTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (August 2000)

Item	Due date	Request contained in resolution or Presidential statement or letter from the President of the Security Council	Formulation of the request in the resolution Or Presidential statement or letter from the President of the Security Council
Iraq	By 17 August 2000	Resolution 1284 of 17 December 1999	"requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains" (para.14).
Democratic Republic of the Congo	By 24 August 2000	Resolution 1291 of 24 February 2000	"requests the Secretary-General to provide a report every 60 days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and this resolution" (para.19).